NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1894.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

HAWAH READY TO VOTE.

THE REGISTRATION CLOSED.

EFFORTS OF THE ROYALISTS TO KEEP

THE NATIVES FROM REGISTERING. MANY NATIVES DISQUALIFIED BY NON-PAYMENT

OF TAXES-POSITION OF THE PORTUGUESE-ADMIRAL WALKER'S SURVEYING OPERA-

TIONS AT PEARL HARBOR-AMERI-

CAN TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Honolulu, April 28, via San Francisco, May 5 .-All the politicians are absorbed in preparations ming Constitutional Convention. Some friction has developed in ward clubs over nomions, but these matters have been adjusted and the only remaining sign of dissension is found in the fact that the Portuguese voters have determined to run two or three extra candidates at large, in the hope of securing further representation in the Convention. The fact that the Portuguese candidates are knifing one another will probably bring them partial, if not total defeat at the polls on May 2. The registration has closed, but complete returns are as yet available for only this island. In Honolulu over 1,500 have registered out of 2,843 who voted at the last election. Of the latter number, 1,200 natives and 200 Portuguese are disqualified by the non-payment of taxes, so that the number reg-Istered shows an actual increase of nearly 200 voters over the last election.

Persistent efforts have been made by the Royalist leaders to prevent the natives from registering. These have mainly taken the form of alternate threats and promises made on new representations that Lilluokalani's restoration was yet to be accomplished, either through the friendly offices of President Cleveland or through the ultimate interference of England. The real cause of the small native registration is, however, the fact that heretofore the Royalist pollticians have paid the personal losses of the natives and voted them against the real taxpayers of the country to retain control of the Government and political patronage. Since the establishment of the present Government the Royalists are without "spoils," and the natives are without votes until they assume the responsibilities of the ordinary taxpayers. The practical result of this new phase of Hawaiian politics is that for the first time the men who pay the taxes will have an even chance to control the

An important statement was lately made by Senhor Canavaro, Portuguese Consul-General, to several prominent Portuguese citizens who demanded to know before the election whether there was any chance for the restoration of the Monarchy. Senhor Canavaro is reported to have said, after calling on Minister Willis for i formation, that he could assure his countrymen that, as far as the United States was concerned, restoration was absolutely dead; but he was unable to inform them as to the form or condition for the establishment of the future Government of Hawaii. It is further understood that the active part taken by Portuguese residents in the coming election has received the indorsement and support of their Consul-General.

There has been much speculation as to the meaning of the surveys being made by Admiral Walker at Pearl Harbor. Since the preliminary soundings on the Pearl River bar were made by Admiral Irwin, Admiral Walker has been pre-paring to make further investigations and about twenty more soundings in parallel lines to those previously made to make sure the bar can be dredged without coming in contact with be previously made to make sure the bar can be dredged without coming in contact with De coral i.ef. The Inited States officials give out that the Admiral will merely investigate and report to the Navy Department on the condition of the Bar. But it is learned on good authority that much more than this is contemplated and will be accomplished. The plan is to make surveys and estimates for opening a channel into the harbor 1,800 feet long, 200 feet wide and thirty feet deep, to allow the entrance of the learner to t largest United States war vessels. This will make necessary the removal of about 300,000 cubic yards of sand, which it is proposed to dump into deep water. The estimates furnished Admiral Walker by local experts for this work amount to \$100,000.

In company, with

Admiral Walker by local experts for this work amount to \$100,000. In company with his staff, officers of the Provisional Government, and C. A. Brown, who owns the peninsula which the United States Government will probably select for occupation, Admiral Walker has made two trips of inspection to the harbor and has viewed the different sites available for naval purposes. It is learned upon the best authority that a decision has been arrived at in favor of Brown's peninsula, which commands the entrance, and where sites adapted for the crection of commodious drydocks can be secured. Arrangements have been perfected to send a large scow of coal to the site this afternoon, after the Australia salis; and, as the amount of coal to be towed down is greatly in excess of that needed to run the steam launch during the surveys, which are to be continued two weeks from next Monday, it is the opinion of those best posted that an actual possession of the harbor and site will be taken at once, before work is begun. It is also a fact that the Provisional Government is furnishing Admiral Walker the necessary apparatus and is adding with experienced men in arranging details for carrying out future work.

ing details for carrying out future work.

In conversation with a Cabinet Minister it is learned that the future policy to be pursued by this Government toward the United States during President Cleveland's in meency has several times been under discussion in Cabinet real times been under discussion in Cabinet meetings. It is probable that no further efforts will be made to secure annexation until a change in the Washington Administration. The present Government will turn its full attention to the reorganization and development of the islands under the new Constitution. Some of the proposed reforms will probably be submitted in the forthcoming Ministerial reports for the biennial period just closed, and it is understood that one of the important suggestions will be to reform taxation methods to the extent of assessing the sugar and planting corporations upon their gross income returns. This plan has been suggested by the fact that the valuation returned by the

income returns. This plan has been suggested by the fact that the valuation returned by the sugar corporations to the Minister of the Interior is \$29,000,000, while that of the tax assessor aggregates only \$10,000,000.

The trade reports of Hawaii for the last year five the best idea of the importance of the siands to the United States. The latter country secured a trifle over 93 per cent of the whole trade of the islands, and 83 per cent of it was carried by American vessels. The exports for 183 amounted to \$10,742.658, being an increase of 183 amounted to \$10,742.658, being an increase of 183 amounted to \$10,742.658, being an increase of trade was \$5,750,000. San Francisco Amounted to \$10,742.658, being an increase of \$15,750,000 over the previous year. Hawaii's balance of trade was \$5,750,000. San Francisco secured over \$4,000,000 worth of Hawaiian foreign purchases; and of 3,889 passengers who arrived and departed from Honolulu last year, all expt 500 passed through San Francisco. The immigration statistics show that the Japanese how number 20,913 on the islands; Chinese, 15,105, and Portuguese, 8,083.

ELECTION OF A. P. A. SUPREME OFFICERS Des Moines, May 5.—The Supreme Council of the P. A. finished the election of officers at 1:30 ent, W. J. H. Traynor, of Detroit; vice-president, dent, W. J. H. Traynor, of Detroit; vice-president,
Adam Fawcett, of Ohio; secretary of state, O. B.
Jackson, of Boone, Iowa: chaplain, J. J. Gosper, of
can Francisco; secretary, C. J. Beatty, of Saginaw,
Mich; treasurer, H. M. Stark, of Milwaukee; serteasuratarms, E. H. Dunbar, of Worcester, Mass.;
canta-tarms, E. H. Dunbar, of Worcester, Mass.;
tuard, J. S. Wood, of Peoria, Ill.; sentinel, D. C.
Jecker, of Louisville, Ky.; trustees, F. C. Campbell, of Minneapolis; N. D. McDonald, of Cheyenne,
Wyo., and W. H. Nichols, of Braddock, Penn.

SEEKING TO OUST NUNS FROM THE SCHOOLS Bonsburg. Penn., May 5.—The Junior Mechanics practically finished their side of the Galitzin School case at noon to-day. The defence will present the case at noon to-day. The defence will present the case at noon to-day. The trial will hardly be finished before Wednesday of next week. This morning pupils testified as to the instruction imparted by the nun teachers. President Fitzharris, of the School Board, explained how the teachers were selected. The minutes of the School Board, a number of letters from the directors, the rules of the Order of St. Joseph, a letter of complaint from Mrs. Hysong to State Superintendent Schaeffer in reference to the employment of Sisters in the schools and a number of other letters and papers were ofensburg. Penn., May 5 .- The Junior Mechanics

TO STOP ILLEGAL WORK.

FORBIDDEN TO PROCEED WITH THE HARLEM SPEEDWAY-THE CITY CLUB THE PLAIN-

> TIFF-HOW THE LAW IN REGARD TO THE SIDEWALK READS.

Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, yes-Rogers & Leary, from constructing the Harlem Speedway with only one sidewalk, at High Bridge and Washington Bridge. The injunction was granted on the application of Andrew D. Parker, lawyer of No. 92 Nassau-st., as counsel for F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and on behalf Frederick Bronson and Cornelius N. Bliss as

The injunction was at once served on Commissioner Tappen. It will be served on the other Commissioners on Monday, at which time the contractors named as party defendants will

Several affidavits in support of the injunction were presented to the Court. These affidavits set forth that the law governing the construction of the Speedway provides for two sidewalks for the entire length. The Commissioners, it is alleged, in violation of the law, are proceeding with the work under a plan which provides for only one sidewalk for a distance of 185 feet at High Bridge, and for a distance of 220 feet at Washington Bridge. It is further set forth that the Commissioners attempted to make a bill authorizing them to build the Speedway as

This bill did not pass and the law providing or two sidewalks is still in full force and effect, he Commissioners are directed to show cause a May 11 at 11 a. m. why the injunction should

of he made a perpetual one.

The reasons why the injunction should be made-ermanent are these: The two interruptions of he river sidewalk, proposed by the Commisthe fiver sidewaik, proposed by the Commis-sioners, would ruin it, or at least greatly injure it as a promenade. With the sidewalk restored the northwest point of roadway for the drivers will still be from ten to fifteen feet wider than was possible under the original Speedway act. If the sidewalk is not restored now it will be extremely difficult under any circumstances for the public to get it restored after the horsemen are once permitted to occupy the whole ground, even if the still unexhausted possibilities of widening the Parkway should be successfully widening the Parkway should be successfully

"HELD UP" BY HIS OWN BROTHER.

A YOUNG MAN COMPELLED TO GIVE UP \$29 AT THE POINT OF A REVOLVER.

The police arrested John O'Rorke at Elizabeth vesterday on a charge of highway robbery made by his brother, who says the prisoner "held him up" on the street with a revolver and then took \$20 out of his pocket. John admits taking the money, but -- it was his share of the insurance on his mother's l'(2, and that the charge is made because he offended his relatives by marrying a Jewess.

he offended his relatives by marrying a Jewess.

The latter was Lena Freedman, daughter of a travelling salesman for a New-York firm. The couple were only wedded six months. The father and mother of the prisoner died at Elizabeth eight months ago, within four days of each other.

The mother's life insurance premium had been paid for two years by her son, John, and he obtained the money, \$100, which he put in the bank. He alleges that his brother stole the bankbook and drew out the money, and he only took from him what he was entitled to. Judge Helfield was puzzled over the case, and daeded to hold the prisoner without bail for the Grand Jury.

A BLIND BOY'S CHARGES.

HE SAYS HE AND SOME COMPANIONS WERE ILL-

receipt Mr. Woods at once started to his son's as

"It was over a month ago that I was put in the den for having tobacco. When one week was up he said: 'Go in for another week.' The den is a place in the corner of the reception-room. A bli-desk is pushed up into the corner, leaving justo squirm under the desk. During the two weeks I working or in bed. When we are slow in going under the desk we are lashed.

"Some weeks ago I and Andrew Caskinett, Alexander Clute, Daniel Lewis and Ovid Comfort were waiking in the grounds. I had been ordered out there from the den. All of a sudden we heard somebody near us swishing a whip. We thought that it was some of the village boys, who tease us and trip us up, and we cried as the blind do. 'Hello, there.' There was no answer, and we three stones in the direction of the sound. I throw first n Place ran at us with a whip and began Then Place ran at us with a whip and began whitping us. Run into the house' he yelled. We all said:
"We can't run because we are blind and there are
trees here.' I'll make you run! he yelled, and
leshed us harder than ever. We scattered, all
scared to death. I ran into a tree and cut my lip
open. I fell down, and he picked me up and said:
'Run now.' I would not run if I was killed, and
told him so. Then he struck me with a stick over
the mose, and I did not know any more for a long
time, except that I was all blood. Some of the
boys helped me into the house. He called me into
the office a little while after that and said: 'You've
got a bad nose, haven't you?' He had a teacher
dress it, but it was bad for a long time."

The boy had a livid scar on his nose. Woods
also told of how Piace whipped a negro named
Johnson until the blood flowed.

FIVE STEAMERS EXTRICATED FROM THE ICE. get safely here the iron steamers Tafna, Capulet,

get safely here the iron steamers Tafna, Capulet, Tiber and Moruca, all of which were in situations which would have been dangerous if the ice had driven toward land. The sailing vessels previously reported detained outside are still unable to reach here. The Allan Line steamer Siberian, which is still unwilling to take the risk of entering, is lying off Ferryland. The mail steamer Windsor Lake, bound for nothern ports of Newfoundland, was caught in the ice off Green's Pond. Her propeller was torn away and her shaft broken. She will be towed here for repairs. towed here for repairs.

the business which brought him to this city. He dined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and remained in his rooms all evening. He saw a few callers, including William Brookfield, Congressman L. E. Quigg, John C. New and E. C. O'Brien. It is expected that he will go to church this morning.

WESLEYAN COMMENCEMENT SPEAKERS. Middletown, Conn., May 5 (Special).-The Wesleyan faculty to-day announced the following commencement appointments: Ernest Bowden, Charles W. Delan, Abram H. Espenshade, William W. Fisher, Frederic W. Frost, Florence A. Graves, Charles H. Judd, Frederic L. Knowles, William L. Snow and Harry R. Van Deusen.

San Francisco, May 5.-The British bark Senegal, bound from San Diego for Tacoma, is long overdue, and grave fears are entertained for her safety. She left San Diego on March 15, and has not been heard of since.

MRS. CLEVELAND VISITS MOUNT VERNON. Washington, May 5 .- Mrs. Cleveland made a visit to-day with a few friends to Mount Vernon. A lighthouse tender was placed at her disposal. She returned to the ci ty late this afternoon. The party included Mr. and Mrs. John G. Russell, of Massachusetts; Miss Leiter and William C. Endicott, Jr.

MAJOR PHIPPS ORDERED TO NEW YORK. Washington, May 5 .- Major F. H. Phipps, Ordwashington, May b.—Major F. H. Phips. Ord-nance Department, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri, at Chicago, and assigned to the command of the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island. In addition to this he has been detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Forti-fications.

A BANK-WRECKER INDICTED.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS ENJOINED. RICHARD H. M'DONALD, JR., IN THE CLOSE OF A LONG AND ACTIVE LIFE. TOILS AT LAST.

> PRESENTED BY A GRAND JURY FOR EMBEZZLE-MENT-HIS CAREER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, May 5.-The indictment for embezzlement of Richard H. McDonald, jr. terday issued an injunction restraining the Park | for his frauds in connection with the Peo Commissioners and the contractors, Mesers, ple's Home Savings Bank was not unexseveral weeks to take some action in this notorious case. What led to the indictment was ago when he was run over by a cab in front doubtless the shameless act of McDonald and his associates on Wednesday night in robbing the vaults of the People's Home of the few thou of the City Club. The plaintiffs gave bond with sand dollars in coin which was left there, as well as all the negotiable securities. A receiver had as all the negotiable securities. A receiver had been appointed that day and when he took charge on Thursday morning he found only \$4.70 in the vaults, along with certain memoranda, showing that the cashler had robbed several special deposits. This robbery of the bank vault was only the natural sequence of young McDonaid's criminal acts while in charge of the two banks, and the gravity of the charge against him was recognized by the Judge when he made the bail bond \$100.000, the largest bail for such the bail bond \$100,000, the largest bail for such an offence ever exacted in California. McDon-ald's conviction is regarded as certain, even by

aid's conviction is regarded as certain, even by his friends, several of whom advised him to seek safety in flight last night. He proved obstinate, however, and is consident that he can secure the required ball.

The story of McDonaid's reckless banking is a remarkable one. For five years he was able to convince many shrewd business men that the banks he controlled were selvent, whereas they banks he controlled were solvent, whereas they have been practically bankrupt all this time. McDonald loaned right and left on very poor security. He advanced \$200,000 to the John Brown Colony, and when the colony falled the bank was forced to carry on the enterprise. In the same way nearly \$100,000 was sunk in the Gila River Canal in Arizona and \$160,000 in a Riverside benk which made reckless advances to cranges-growers and land boomers. Over a quarter of a million went into an electric street railroad in Los Angeles which was not needed, and has never paid interest on its bonds, while a half dozen visionary enterprises absorbed \$50,000 each.

to run for Governor, so he obtained possession of The Californian Hustrated Magnaine, and in four years spent over \$1.9,090 on it. He bought a complete printing outfit, hired a large staff, and ran it as though it were an Eastern magna-zine. It never paid expenses, but it enabled Mc-Donald to print a number of articles on political and tabustial subjects over his own name, ali industrial subjects over his own hane, a-uigh he didn't write any of them. Ex-Gov-or Lionel A. Sheldon was the author and his cipts are in evidence. McDonald gained unen-ble notoriety in a domestic way by the ex-ure of the lilicit relations between his first posure of the illicit relations between his first wife, Chara Belle, and an adventurer named Senera Swaim. The latter actually secured jewelry and dresses which Mrs. McDonald purchased, and was on his way East with \$15,000 worth of plunder when he was captured. He has been in San Quentin six years and will soon be released. Old Dr. McDonald, the father of young Richard, is now ill in New-York. He has repudiated his son, who recently made a fruitless trip to New-Tork to secure his father's proxy by which he hoped to regain control of the Pacific Bank. Pacific Bank.

IMPRISONED FOR AIDING A SICK BABY.

HOW THE GEORGIA PROHIPITION LAW WAS AP-PLIED IN THE CASE OF A CLERGYMAN. JUST PARDONED BY GOV. NORTHEN.

Atlanta, May 5 (Special).-Tre Rev. John G. Merritt, a Baptist preacher, who lms wen serving ritt, a Baptist preacher, who has sen serving a sentence of one year for selling liquor in a Prohibition county, was to-day pardoned by Governor Northen. It seems that he kept liquor for medicinal purposes at his country home, that he let a neighbor have some of it for his slos liaby, and that the neighbor, when called upon to return it, had the preacher indicted for and convicted of selling liquor. The case has drawn attention to the drastic character of the Prohibition law.

SEVERE STORM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

KANSAS CROPS RUINED BY HAIL-THE RED RIVER STEADILY BISING.

Reading, Kan., May 5.- The central part of Lyon County and the southern part of Osage County were visited by a terrible storm last night. A waterspout broke, flooding the country and rulning the crops. The devastation of the water was in-

was then impossible to obtain further par-

BURNED A NEGRO SUFFERING WITH SMALLPOX. Little Rock, Ark., May 5.—Trustworthy informa-tion reached here of the burning of a negro in Quachiti County, supposed to have had smallpox.

Ouachiti County, supposed to have had smallpox. The telegram conveying the intelligence says: "Last Monday a negro at Miles Switch, in Ouachita County, was taken sick with some kind of a breaking-out, which was thought to be smallpox, and a doctor was sent for, but for some reason he did not attend the case. The negro was put in a cabin to which some one set fire, and he, being unable to escape, perished in the flames. One report says he was soil, and then burned, while another report says he was only burned. One thing is sure, and that is that the house occupied by the negro was burned to the ground, and he cannot now be found. The identity of the guilty parties is not known."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Chicago, May 5.—The South Park Commissioners have declared all previous bids for the World's Fair buildings off, and have issued a letter to all former bidders stating the price at which each building will go. The prices asked in detail aggregate about \$50,000. Source of them are as follows: Manufactures, \$23,500. Machinery Hall, \$12,500; Horstentural, \$7,500. Agricultural, \$3,500; Mines, \$4,000; Fisheries, \$1,500; Colonnade, \$225.

Fisheries, M.ser, Colonnade, El26.

Welch, W. Va., May 5.—At the head of Tug River yesterday Tyler Harmon met Evan B. Freeman and his brother, W. L. Freeman, in the read. Harmon earliest a rifle and the others had revolvers. A feud, which had its beginning many years ago in a dispute over some land, was again taken up, and all three began shooting. Evan Freeman was killed and William Freeman was fatally injured. Harmon was unhurt and made his escape. William I. Freeman was a member of the last State Legis.

New-Haven, May 5.—The case against Richard P. Lowndes, a Yaie student charged with attending a prize fight, was noticed in the City Court to-day. Lowndes has a twin brother, Lloyd, who looks so much like him that the officers cannot say whether it was he or his brother who attended the fight in the Insurance Rulliding. The students come from Cumberland, N. C.

Cumberland, N. C.

Monroeville, Ala., May 5.—A posse of citizens in pursuit of Wyatt Tate, a negro desperado who recently murdered Sheriff Foster and Deputy Iknon, surrounded him in a swamp early this morning. He refused to surrender and a battle followed, Tate firing from ambush. James Dunklin and Carey Willis were wounded, the former in the arm and the latter in the back. Willis will die, The posse returned fire, but Tate escaped and is now being pursued by an increased force.

pursued by an increased force.

Phillipsburg, Penn., May 5.—At Munson's, a mining village near Phillipsburg, to-day, at the observance of a Hungarian holiday, a riot between a number of Slavs took place, in which Andrew Hoyodrik was fatally shot by Paul Baker. Baker made his escape, but while crossing the river at Cataract in a boat which he had stolen the boat upset and the man was drowned. The friends of the murdered man were in hot pursuit, and had they captured Baker would have killed him.

THE TALE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

New-Haven, May 5.—The annual Yale chess tournament closed last night. Charles C. Bonsail, of Chicago, won the championship of the university by defeating J. C. Ross, of New-York City, in the decisive contest. Bonsail is a senior in the Law Beheer would have killed him.

DEATH OF JOHN JAY.

HE NEVER FULLY RECOVERED FROM THE IN-JURIES WHICH HE RECEIVED WHEN HE

WAS RUN OVER BY A CAB. John Jay, ex-United States Minister to Austria, and grandson of John Jay, the first Chief Justice of the United States, died yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Savoy. His death was due pected, as the Grand Jury has been urged for | to an aggravated form of rheumatism brought of the Grand Central Station. Mr. Jay had always had good health until that time, but he sustained such severe injuries then that he never declined in health. Six months ago he went to live at the Hotel Savoy, and though at times he was able to be about, he suffered greatly and in the last few weeks he was unable to None but his immediate family and friends

knew of his serious condition, and the announce ment of his death was a great shock to his many friends in this city and elsewhere. His death was peaceful and he passed away surrounded by his wife, his son, Colonel William Jay, and his wife, his daughter, Mrs, Henry G. Chapman, and several of his grandchildren.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Chape. in West Twenty-fifth-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The burial will be in the family plo in St. Matthew's Churchyard at Bedford, West chester County. The pallbearers have not yet been named.

Mr. Jay was a member of one of the bea known and oldest families of this city. His own reputation was not dependent upon his wellknown father, who was Judge William Jay, o upon his celebrated grandfather, John Jay, of Revolutionary days. He had won his own laurels by his own work and ability, and at various times in his life he had given dis-tinguished services to this city and country. Until he was so seriously injured in Forty-ser-Until he was so seriously injured in Forty-second-st, he had taken an active interest in public affairs, and in social and club circles he was a familiar figure. After he was knocked down and run over by a cab he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and at the time it was not thought that he would live. His remarkable vitality, however, enabled him to recover sufficiently from his injuries to leave the hospital, and his family hoped that the accident would not have a lasting effect upon him. He was unable, however, to resume his former activity and the shock to his nerves had been so great that his health was never good again.

that his health was never good again. (For a sketch of John Jay's We, see page 15.)

TO SUCCEED SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE. GOVERNOR RICH, OF MICHIGAN, APPOINTS JOHN

> PATTON, JR.-SKETCH OF THE NEW SENATOR.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5.-Governor Rich this afternoon appointed John Patton, ir., of this city, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. B. Stockbridge, who will serve until January next, when the Legislature will elect.

John Patton, jr., was born at Cowensville, Penn., October 30, 1850. He prepared for college at Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale College with the class of '75, afterward taking a cours at Columbia Law School, New York, from which he graduated in 1377. The following year he same to Grand Rapids and has strac lived here. encaged in practising law. Patten has alway taken a deep interest in political affeirs, and has always been regarded as an able and safe has always been regarded as an able and sale party counsellor. In 1884 he was a member of the State Central Committee. He is an eloquent and forceful speaker, and in all National and state campaigns is in much demand as a cam-paign orator. His speeches are characterized by breadth of vi. v. purity of diction and compre-hensive knowiscite of the subject, and are de-void of clap-trap. He is a student and scholar. the XXXVIIII to the constraint of Mr. Patton is due largely to the influence brought to bear by the labor unions, which indersed him for the position.

At the meeting of the next Michigan Legislature two Senators will be chosen—for the unexpired term of F. B. Stockbridge and that of

WAITE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

NOMINATED BY COLORADO POPULISTS. Pueblo, Col., May 5.-It is stated on reliable as Central Committee held here on Saturday it was unanimously agreed that J. Warner Mills should receive the nomination for Governor, Governor Walte for the United States Senate, and Represent-ative Hall to succeed himself.

A STEAMER ON THE SALVAGES. Portland, Me., May 5 .- Captain Lowery, of the schooner Judith Ann, arrived at this port yester-day from Woods Harbor. He reports that a large on route from the Medicitation to either Roston or New-York, was sighted ashore on the treacherous ledges known to sallors as the Salvages. A heavy gale was raging at the time. The Salvages are near Cape Niger, and the ledges are 'blind' ones. The steamer was sighted two weeks ago yesterday, and was fast breaking up. She was loaded with oranges, lemons and other fruit. The crew had evidently been taken off. It is thought here that the steamer is probably the Bambora, Mediterranean ports for Boston, an account of the wreck of which was published Sunday.

FREEMASONRY IN THE COURTROOM.

New-Haven, May 5.—Freemasonry was injected into a case on trial in the Common Pleas Court here yesterday afternoon, and for a few minutes The action of itself was a trivial one. Counsel for the defence, United States Commissioner Wright, asked the leading witness for the plaintiff, Elisha M. Trowbridge, if he was not the author of an "expose" of Freemasonry. A tumult ensued. Then Mr Wright said he wished to show that if Trowbridge could not respect his oath as a Muson he could not be relied upon under another form of oath. During the confusion Trowbridge was heard to call Wright a liar. Judge Studiely then took hold of affairs, and stopped further talk in this particular line by ruling out the testimony Wright sought to being up. There were five well-known Musons on the Jury.

ciety, of Yale, one of the leading Greek letter fra-ternities of the university, has decided to erect a ternities of the university, has decided to erect a chapter-house, and has just concluded the purchase of a valuable site for the new building. It will be situated in Hilthouse-ave., and work will be begun on the erection of the structure in a few weeks. When finished the building will have cost about \$100,000. The material will be of stone, and the house, when completed, will be one of the most extensive at Yale.

Philadelphia, May 5 .- A. W. Wright, of Toronto, formerly a member of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, has brought suit against General Master Workman Sovereign and the executive board to recover \$87, an alleged balance of salary and ex-penses due him.

THE LARGEST SILVER NUGGET EVER MINED out of the Smuggler Mine that for size surpasses anything on record and for richness is certainly most remarkable. A few days ago the workmen en-countered a huge body of ore, and in digging around it ascertained that it was a monster nugget. After considerable work they succeded in holsting it to the surface intact. The chunk weighed 3,300 pounds, and contained sliver to the value of \$5,000. It is the largest silver nugget ever known, and is almost roure.

BRECKINRIDGE'S "FIRST GUN."

HE ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS AT LEXINGTON.

"WILLING TO TRUST HIS CASE WITH HIS SAVIOUR"-HE ATTACKS THE NEWSPA-PERS AND THE CLERGY-ALMOST CON-

> TINUOUS APPLAUSE OF HIS REMARKS.

Lexington, Ky., May 5 .- Colonel W. C. P. Breckfuridge delivered here to-day his opening address in the campaign for renomination to Congress from the Ashland District. The audience to which he consisted of the people from all portions of the State, there being special trains from many where the address was delivered, were people rep resenting all classes of industry. Many of them were distillers and liquor sellers. Upon the stage occupied. Colonel Breckinridge entered the stage from the rear, and coming forward was met and gresped by the hand by every one on the stage amid a perfect roar of appliause from the floor, gallery and balcony. In about three minutes' time he of the stage, and after a pause of about five minutes he began slowly. Clenching his hands with the most intense emotion, his nerves quivering and as a conquering hero, but felt that his friends would

hear what he had to say. ife followed these remarks up by describing his early home and life; his service in the Southern Army, and his career as editor, lawyer and statesman at the war's cluse. Then he spoke of his elec-tion to the House to succeed Captain Blackburn and said that he was not a seeker after office. He rapidly sketched the events leading up to the nomnation of Hancock and his defeat. He touched on he Taxation and the Tariff bills, and paid his repects to President Cleveland's career as Chief accurive of the United States.

Referring to his trial in Washington, he said: "It is charged that the reveletions concerning my rivate life have shown that I am not fit to ! the district to set me aside; that a re-election would be looked upon as 'a vindication'; that a vote for me is a vote of approval, and if not of approval of condonation. If this were so, my fellow-citizens, I would not stand for re-election; I would not accept your votes; I would not live in your midst. Of what I have been guilty I have made public acknowledgment under oath in the sight of tod, of the court and of the country. As to the numberless charges made by those who have conspired to destroy me. I enter my indignant protest; against the malice which has coined, the mendacity which has fabricated and the enmity that has uttered the numberless lies against me, in the presence of you, my friends and constituents, with all the memories that cluster about me and surge upon me as I speak to-day, I protest in the name of God and of honor. But I do not wish this listrict to conceive that I have any defence to make for what I have done and of what I have been guilty. Entangled by weakness, by passion, by sin, in coils which lit was almost impossible to prevent a public scandal, except the one thing which for no moment entered my mid.

"Your re-election of me can neither take from nor add to the punishment I have suffered. Now that exposure has come, there is an element of sladness in it. I care not now what letters come my mail: I care not now what letters come my mail: I care not now for the closet door to

Your re-election of me can neither take from nor aid to the punishment I have suffered. Now that exposure has come, there is an element of claimers in it. I care not now what letters come in my mail: I care not now for the closet door to be opened; there is no skeleton there, and I can go into the clear sunlight, out of "systery, and look up through the blue skies into the upper world with the feeling that there is no cloud there. I am not afraid that from the horizon will suddenly come a clap of thunder and a flash of lightning that will destroy me and mine. That is of the past, I will wear with me the sears, but I will not longer carry the dread. I will come out of that storm, however long it may last, in some respects conqueror.

"The extent of my guilt was truthruly comfessed by me to its utmost boundaries, without justification or palliation. To that extent I was guilty; beyond that I was innocent. Whatever charge of any kind made against me by any person not confessed in that solemn testimony, for the truth of which I appeal to God, is false. I desire this acknowledgment at my my person my confessed in that solemn testimony, for the truth of which I appeal to God is false. I desire this acknowledgment and my person my confessed that there may be no missing desired the missing breaster. In your presence

the pages of the record in which my utterances

dorsing him.
Colonel Breekinridge's barsh criticism of Christian people as hurt him with the better classes, and it is doubted by many well-balanced persons that he did his cause any good by his address here to-day. Some believe he has not made a vote, and has set himself up as a target for the sharpshooters of press and pulpit. On the other hand, his friends, and they are many, think the effort was the greatest they sever heard.

His utterances regarding the press and clergy brought forth the most enthusiastic applause, and he was forced to allow this to die out before he could finish, and then he said he was ready and willing at any time when one of these falsifiers thought he was meant to meet him and settle the matter with him.

As to oratory, conservative judges say that the oration of Colonel Breekinridge to-day was the best they have ever had the pleasure of listening to. His friends are well pleased with the reception, and are arranging to give him a like welcome at Paris on Monday.

INFORMATION FOR CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. Chicago, May 5.-A few weeks ago an exclusive the British Government had ordered 500 tons of comcent invention, to be delivered at the dockyards at Portsmouth as a sample consignment. In the House of Commons last night Secretary of War Campbell-Bannerman, in reply to a question from Colonel Bannerman, in reply to a question from Colonel Lockwood, denied that the War Department had ordered that or any other quantity of the substance from Chicago for army purposes. A Canadian farmer, at present in this city, and who is interested in the product in question, said to-day: "The original information was substantially correct. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's denial is a triffed disingenuous, probably because English Government officials are always unwilling to admit their dependence on the United States for anything of anykind. The order was received from Ashdown & Co., contractors for Government supplies at Portsmouth, and was ordered delivered at the Government supply depot at that place. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman may have replied for himself instead of for the contractors elviding the order, but the original of the letter can be produced to demonstrate the accuracy of the disputch. The order was received in Canada, and forwarded to this city because a plant has been erected in an adjoining State for the manufacture of the product."

ITALIANS NOT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. Steubenville, Penn., May 5 (Special).—Mayor Scott received a telegram to-day from Signor Riva, Italian Consul-General at New-York, inquiring about word the latter had received that orders were reword the latter had received that orders were re-fused Italians who had no naturalization papers on work provided for the unemployed of this city. The Consul-General hoped that the Mayor's sense of justice would make him consider the residents of the State entitled to work, and assumed that the offence was committed by subordinate officers. He added an expression of his hope that under the State laws no discrimination would be made. Mayor Scott says the Consul-General's information was wrong.

stablished between this port and New-York and Mexican ports. The new line will be operated by the Johnston Steamship Company, which maintains the Johnston Steamship Company, which manufactures as weekly service between Baltimore and Liverpool and London. The company expects in a short time to put a weekly steamer on this run. The return cargo of copper ore, bullion and miscellaneous Mexican products will be taken to New-York, the vessels loading for the outward passage with coal and coke at this port. Three vessels will be put in this service, the first to sail about May 30.

aged eleven, was recovered in the Delaware River aged eleven, was recovered in the Delaware River this morning. The child committed suicide last night because her father had scolded her.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SPEECHES.

LORD ROSEBERY ON HOME RULE AND ON

THE PROGRAMME OF HIS MINISTRY.

COMMENTS BY UNIONIST LEADERS-THE REGI

TRATION BILL-MR. GLADSTONE-MR.

IRVING-MAY DAY-THE ROYAL ACAD-

EMY-"THE MASQUERADERS."

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

(Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.) London, May 5 .- A week prolific in speeches, A great many things said, but not much done. Speeches at Manchester by Lord Rosebery, at Trowbridge to the Wiltshire farmers by Lord Salisbury, at Birmingham by Mr. Chamberlain

to the Grand Council of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association - not the least notable speech of the three. Speeches on bimetallism by Mr. Balfour, who has on this subject the enthusiasm of the convinced amateur; and by others, more or less expert, more or less informed, but all like Mr. Balfour, convinced, enthusiastic and rather lyrical. Speeches on the late Sir Andrew Clark by the Duke of Cambridge and by Mr. Gladstone, who thus makes his first reappearance in public, though not in political life, Speeches in the House of Commons, of course, where the Welsh mind has expressed itself on the disestablishment of the Welsh Church by the mouth of Mr. Lloyd George, a type of the intolerant, bitter, ill-informed Weish fanatic, doing his best, or his worst, to injure a good cause by bad advocacy. Speeches by Mr. Balfour-4 very remarkable one-on the same subject, in a very different temper, a model of a good speech for a bad cause; and by Mr. Bryce in his very highest, driest, most learned and least persuasive Representative; that that renders it the duty of professorial manner. Speeches on the Registration bill. But the ending of the debate on Sir Edward Clarke's amendment is dramatic, and I will refer to it separately. There were many other speeches in and out of the House by less considerable persons, including some hundreds at Hackney, where a hotly contested and slightly doubtful election for a member of the House of Commons in succession to Sir Charles Russell, who had a majority of 1,100, will be decided on

It might be difficult to say whether the country is much wiser, or at all happier, for all or any of these harangues. Something was expected, naturally, from Lord Rosebery at Manchester, and there is a general impression that Lord Rosebery has not said his last word on any of the subjects which divide opinion and to some extent agitate the country. He keeps curiosity alive by this policy of expectancy. He keeps to some extent a free hand. He bides his time, But it must also be said that he carries this method of reserve far enough to beget a certain anxiety among that moderate minority who, being free from party ties, are only anxious to give their support to any leader who can win their confidence. What he said at Manchester can scarcely be described as an appeal to this moderate party, which, though itself a minority, has probably the power to give either of the two

great parties a majority. The topic on which he spoke with most free dom was Home Rule, and it was a stronger Home Rule speech than he has delivered since he became Prime Minister. It was strong enough to repel the Unionists, not strong enough to content the Irish Nationalists. It is an argument not so much for the principle as for the expediency of Home Rule. "You have tried everything else. You will have to try that." These are not Lord Rosebery's words. They are a summary of his words, or an expression of the effect which reading his speech produces on the

Lord Rosebery, though he is supposed to be capable of diplomacy in politics, does not shrink contained, he will rise from them with the be-that I was loyal to my principles, faithful to timely. He now argues that Home Rule is but a recognition of the national principle in politics. tional jealousies and national division. His policy would make of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland a bundle of badly compacted States." "It is the secret of our Empire," cries Lord Rosebery with enthusiasm. Is it the secret of empire in India, in Africa, in Canada? Apply it, retort his opponents, in any one of those dependencies, and your Imperial au-

thority would vanish in a night. Still it sounds well. So does his recital of the programme, the bills they have introduced or promised in the House of Commons. Not one of them has been passed, replies Mr. Chamberlain. Hardly one of them will be. It is only a list of liabilities. Lord Rosebery complains of obstruction in the House of Commons. Obstruction, he insists, is the true reason why bills are procedure. It is again Mr. Chamberlain who answers him. "In spite of obstruction, much more serious than any of which Lord Rosebery has to complain, the Unionist party was able, year after year, to put forward a solid programme of practical reform, and to carry the

greater part of the programme into law." Lord Salisbury, with his usual turn for epigram, remarks that "Lord Rosebery complains of the difficulty he has in passing Government measures through the House of Lords, because he is voted down, and through the House of Commons because he is talked down." His programme, continued Lord Salisbury, is revolutionary, and he has not got a revolutionary majority. He has a majority of thirty-four-all Irish. He from Ireland the twenty-three members in excess of her numerical proportion, and three Welsh and one Scotch, to which Wales and Scotland have no right. His majority on any just system of electoral distribution would become & minority. But even under an unequal system, unjust to the "predominant partner," eager for a general election, say both Lord Sallsbury and Mr. Chamberlain. The latter goes a step further. Lord Rosebery, he notices, is coming to Birmingham to speak. He will be welcome. "But I will give him a hint. He does not know Birmingham so well as I do, and I want to tell him that Birmingham men like frankness."

And so this duel of words goes on, ending for the moment with a speech from Mr. Balfour to the Women's Liberal-Unionist Association in London, another answer to Lord Rosebery, who seems to require much answering. Mr. Balfour made, perhaps, one new point. Lord Rosebery at Manchester had declared his belief in the loyalty of the Irish Nationalists, and commented on the comparative freedom of Ireland from agrarian crime since Mr. Gladstone came into office, On this he based an argument for Home Rule. "I say at once," replied Mr. Balfour, "that if Irish politicians were angels from Heaven, and if Irish agrarian crime did not exist, I should be what I am now, a Unionist." Lord Rosebery, it should be added, spoke some plain words to the so-called Independent Labor party, warning them against wrecking Liberal majorities and constituencies. They and their friends in the press answer with a growl.

The Registration bill was introduced in the Philadelphia, May 5.-The body of Emma Marks, House of Commons, as I explained at the time,